**Disenfranchisement NC 2.0**

The Value is Morality.

The Criterion is Maintaining Procedural Input.

First, the legitimacy of laws is derived from the consent of the governed. Without checks to ensure people’s consent, law loses the basis upon which it is formed and the weight of the law is lost. These agreements carry the strongest moral weight because there is no objective good. Euthanasia differs from murder just because of consent. Thus governments ought not take actions that abuse checks between it and its citizens, so being able to vote and endorse or at least implicitly consent to law is a prerequisite to other moral determinations.

Second, voting is a prerequisite to other moral formulations it ensures people’s voices are heard and can participate in forming other rules. If government excludes voters, the determinations it reaches are not true goods. Even if certain impacts like life seem “good” in a vacuum, the consent and willingness of others to pursue that “good” determines its true normative weight. Impacts do not occur in vacuums, and avoiding exclusion is the only way to make accurate determinations.

Juveniles lose the right when treated as adults but not as juveniles.

Robert E Shepherd explains:

Robert E. Shepherd, Jr, [Professor of law at the University of Richmond School of Law in Richmond, Virginia, and a contributing editor to Criminal Justice magazine. He is also a former chair of the Section’s Juvenile Justice Committee.] Collateral Consequences of Juvenile Proceedings: Part II ,Criminal Justice Magazine, Fall 2000, Volume 15, Issue 3, Juvenile Justice http://www.abanet.org/crimjust/juvjus/cjmcollconseq2.html

**Generally speaking, a juvenile adjudication does not result in the loss of civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to seek elected office, or other normal rights of citizenship. However, transfer or certification to adult court** and trial and conviction there as an adult will **generally have the same civil rights consequences for a youth as for an adult convicted of a crime. When a youth is convicted as an adult at the age of 13 or 14 and loses the right to vote, the length of that consequence is significantly greater than the same consequence for an adult**. Counsel need to be aware of the procedures or provisions regarding restoration of civil rights for their youthful clients.